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STANDARDIZED

UXO TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION SITE

BLIND GRID SCORING RECORD NO. 50

SITE LOCATION: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

> DEMONSTRATOR: GEOPHEX, LTD. 605 MERCURY ST., RALEIGH, NC 2603-2343

PREPARED BY:
U.S. ARMY ABERDEEN TEST CENTER
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21005-5059

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GEOPHEX, Ltd., UXO, Standardized Site, APG, Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program, Blind Grid.

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SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Technologies under development for the detection and discrimination of unexploded ordnance (UXO) require testing so that their performance can be characterized. To that end, Standardized Test Sites have been developed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland and Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona. These test sites provide a diversity of geology, climate, terrain, and weather as well as diversity in ordnance and clutter. Testing at these sites is independently administered and analyzed by the government for the purposes of characterizing technologies, tracking performance with system development, comparing performance of different systems, and comparing performance in different environments.

The Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program is a multi-agency program spearheaded by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC). The U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center (ATC) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) provide programmatic support. The program is being funded and supported by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP), the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Army Environmental Quality Technology Program (EQT).

1.2 SCORING OBJECTIVES

The objective in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program is to evaluate the detection and discrimination capabilities of a given technology under various field and soil conditions. Inert munitions and clutter items are positioned in various orientations and depths in the ground.

The evaluation objectives are as follows:

- a. To determine detection and discrimination effectiveness under realistic scenarios that vary targets, geology, clutter, topography, and vegetation.
 - b. To determine cost, time and manpower requirements to operate the technology.
- c. To determine demonstrator's ability to analyze survey data in a timely manner and provide prioritized "Target Lists" with associated confidence levels.
- d. To provide independent site management to enable the collection of high quality, ground-truth, geo-referenced data for post-demonstration analysis.

1.2.1 Scoring Methodology

a. The scoring of the demonstrator's performance is conducted in two stages. These two stages are termed the RESPONSE STAGE and DISCRIMINATION STAGE. For both stages, the probability of detection (P_d) and the false alarms are reported as receiver-operating

characteristic (ROC) curves. False alarms are divided into those anomalies that correspond to emplaced clutter items, measuring the probability of false positive (P_{fp}), and those that do not correspond to any known item, termed background alarms.

- b. The RESPONSE STAGE scoring evaluates the ability of the system to detect emplaced targets without regard to ability to discriminate ordnance from other anomalies. For the blind grid RESPONSE STAGE, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with a target response from each and every grid square along with a noise level below which target responses are deemed insufficient to warrant further investigation. This list is generated with minimal processing and, since a value is provided for every grid square, will include signals both above and below the system noise level.
- c. The DISCRIMINATION STAGE evaluates the demonstrator's ability to correctly identify ordnance as such and to reject clutter. For the blind grid DISCRIMINATION STAGE, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with the output of the algorithms applied in the discrimination-stage processing for each grid square. The values in this list are prioritized based on the demonstrator's determination that a grid square is likely to contain ordnance. Thus, higher output values are indicative of higher confidence that an ordnance item is present at the specified location. For digital signal processing, priority ranking is based on algorithm output. For other discrimination approaches, priority ranking is based on human (subjective) judgment. The demonstrator also specifies the threshold in the prioritized ranking that provides optimum performance, (i.e. that is expected to retain all detected ordnance and rejects the maximum amount of clutter).
- d. The demonstrator is also scored on EFFICIENCY and REJECTION RATIO, which measures the effectiveness of the discrimination stage processing. The goal of discrimination is to retain the greatest number of ordnance detections from the anomaly list, while rejecting the maximum number of anomalies arising from non-ordnance items. EFFICIENCY measures the fraction of detected ordnance retained after discrimination, while the REJECTION RATIO measures the fraction of false alarms rejected. Both measures are defined relative to performance at the demonstrator-supplied level below which all responses are considered noise, i.e., the maximum ordnance detectable by the sensor and its accompanying false positive rate or background alarm rate.
- e. All scoring factors are generated utilizing the Standardized UXO Probability and Plot Program, version 3.1.1.

1.2.2 Scoring Factors

Factors to be measured and evaluated as part of this demonstration include:

- a. Response Stage ROC curves:
- (1) Probability of Detection (P_d^{res}).
- (2) Probability of False Positive (P_{fp} res).
- (3) Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{res}) or Probability of Background Alarm (P_{BA}^{res}).

- b. Discrimination Stage ROC curves:
- (1) Probability of Detection (P_d disc).
- (2) Probability of False Positive (P_{fp} disc).
- (3) Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{disc}) or Probability of Background Alarm (P_{BA}^{disc}).
- c. Metrics:
- (1) Efficiency (E).
- (2) False Positive Rejection Rate (Rfp).
- (3) Background Alarm Rejection Rate (R_{BA}).
- d. Other:
- (1) Probability of Detection by Size and Depth.
- (2) Classification by type (i.e., 20-mm, 40-mm, 105-mm, etc.).
- (3) Location accuracy.
- (4) Equipment setup, calibration time and corresponding man-hour requirements.
- (5) Survey time and corresponding man-hour requirements.
- (6) Re-acquisition/resurvey time and man-hour requirements (if any).
- (7) Downtime due to system malfunctions and maintenance requirements.

1.3 STANDARD AND NONSTANDARD INERT ORDNANCE TARGETS

The standard and nonstandard ordnance items emplaced in the test areas are listed in Table 1. Standardized targets are members of a set of specific ordnance items that have identical properties to all other items in the set (caliber, configuration, size, weight, aspect ratio, material, filler, magnetic remanence, and nomenclature). Nonstandard targets are ordnance items having properties that differ from those in the set of standardized targets.

TABLE 1. INERT ORDNANCE TARGETS

| Standard Type | Nonstandard (NS) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 20-mm Projectile M55 | 20-mm Projectile M55 |
| | 20-mm Projectile M97 |
| 40-mm Grenades M385 | 40-mm Grenades M385 |
| 40-mm Projectile MKII Bodies | 40-mm Projectile M813 |
| BDU-28 Submunition | |
| BLU-26 Submunition | |
| M42 Submunition | |
| 57-mm Projectile APC M86 | |
| 60-mm Mortar M49A3 | 60-mm Mortar (JPG) |
| | 60-mm Mortar M49 |
| 2.75-inch Rocket M230 | 2.75-inch Rocket M230 |
| | 2.75-inch Rocket XM229 |
| MK 118 ROCKEYE | |
| 81-mm Mortar M374 | 81-mm Mortar (JPG) |
| | 81-mm Mortar M374 |
| 105-mm Heat Rounds M456 | |
| 105-mm Projectile M60 | 105-mm Projectile M60 |
| 155-mm Projectile M483A1 | 155-mm Projectile M483A |
| | 500-lb Bomb |

SECTION 2. DEMONSTRATION

2.1 DEMONSTRATOR INFORMATION

2.1.1 <u>Demonstrator POC and Address</u>

Point of contact: Bill SanFilipo

(919) 839-8515

Address:

Geophex, Ltd.

605 Mercury Street Raleigh, NC 2603-2343

2.1.2 System Description (Provided by Demonstrator)

GEM-3 electromagnetic induction (EMI) sensors are multi-frequency (up to 10 frequencies logarithmically spaced in the 30 Hz - 47930 Hz range) sensors consisting of three concentric coils and digital electronics. The outer coil is the primary transmitter, the inner coil the receiver, and the annular coil is a secondary (bucking) transmitter that creates a primary field cavity around the transmitter. The electronics includes a digitally controlled switching H-bridge transmitter current-source, a 24 bit A/D, and a digital signal processor (DSP) with random access memeory (RAM) and flash memory and serial data ports (RS-232). A user interface consists of a palm pack computer with Geophex software; the commercial differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) is fully integrated.

The system is a continuous wave frequency domain system in which data are recorded while the transmitter is on; the transmitter waveform consists of a continuous mix of superposed sine waves at the specified frequencies. The measured raw time-series data are voltages (preamplified) measured by the receiver coil and by a small reference coil located in the transmitter primary/bucking coil annular space (proportional to primary field and phase referenced to primary field), and sampled by the A/D. Data are pre-processed in units of 30 Hz intervals (base periods) and averaged over a selectable number of base periods, typically six for hand-held operation (net output rate of 5 Hertz).

The hand-held configuration, with a 40 cm diameter coil disk mounted on a composite material handle, is used in environments where a large sensor on a wheeled cart is not practical, such as dense brush, woods, or rugged terrain. In a previous demonstration the mogul area was surveyed with hand-held sensors. In this demonstration, the calibration grid, blind grid, and wooded area will be surveyed.

A detailed description of the system is provided in the Demonstration Test Plan.



Figure 1. Demonstrator's system.

2.1.3 <u>Data Processing Description (Provided by Demonstrator)</u>

The front-end data processing is performed in real-time by the system DSP. This processing consists of performing a partial Digital Fourier Transform (DFT) on the receiver and reference time series provided by the A/D at 96 kHz. The DFT frequency samples correspond to the logarithmically spaced transmitted frequencies characterizing the hybrid current waveform. Complex division of the receiver and reference DFT outputs are performed, and system transfer function (calibration) corrections are applied to generate inphase and quadrature measurements at each frequency. These data are recorded in the console flash memory and/or output to the user interface.

Further processing is performed in real-time by the user interface, consisting of a palm top computer with special software (WinceGEM). Target detection utilizes a composite measurement such as the sum of the quadratures over all frequencies, or a weighted average apparent conductivity over all frequencies, which drives audio (earphones are optional) and/or graphical signals to the operator. A manual audio gain setting is augmented with an auto gain ranging function to allow high sensitivity for weak targets and high dynamic range for precise location of strongly responding targets. For target discrimination, a spectral matching algorithm compares the measurement with a library of known possible target spectra; this algorithm allows for a linear combination of the intrinsic longitudinal and transverse target response. The quality of the best fit (i.e. rms or mean absolute error) is compared with a threshold for clutter declaration and used as a confidence measure.

The survey method in the calibration and blind grids will be done simply by occupying the potential target location points, preceded with a nearby background reading or (optionally) utilizing a continuous filtered background reading, and determining if a possible UXO (i.e. metallic object) is present based on audio/graphical response. If a potential UXO is detected, the operator initiates sampling for two seconds followed by execution of the discrimination (library matching) algorithm. The raw data as well as the matching results are recorded in the palm top with a manually entered target number.

In the wooded area, lanes 1 to 2 meters wide will be marked off with cord; the operator will survey these lanes in a sweeping search fashion, using the audio/graphical detection to locate potential targets. These will be marked with a numbered flag and the matching algorithm will be initiated by the operator as above; recorded results will be manually tagged with the flag number. Subsequent to surveying with the GEM, a DGPS rover with pole-mounted antenna will be used to locate the flags (recorded by the DGPS receiver with manual input of flag number). The GEM and GPS data will be post-processed to provide geo-referenced dig lists. If DGPS is not attainable because of tree interference with satellite signals, the location will be measured off from a point in which DGPS is available.

2.1.4 Data Submission Format

Data was submitted for scoring in accordance with data submission protocols outlined in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Handbook. This submitted data is not included in this report in order to protect ground truth information.

2.1.5 <u>Demonstrator Quality Assurance and Quality Control (Provided by Demonstrator)</u>

Quality control will be performed by testing the systems with a test target (ferrite) each day, and verifying proper and consistent system measurements. Quality assurance will include a review of recorded data at the end of each day.

2.1.6 Additional Records

The following record(s) by this vendor can be accessed via the Internet as MS Word files at http://aec.army.mil/usaec/technology/uxo03.html.

2.2 ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND SITE INFORMATION

2.2.1 Location

The APG Standardized Test Site is located within a secured range area of the Aberdeen Area of APG. The Aberdeen Area of APG is located approximately 30 miles northeast of Baltimore at the northern end of the Chesapeake Bay. The Standardized Test Site encompasses 17 acres of upland and lowland flats, woods and wetlands.

2.2.2 Soil Type

According to the soils survey conducted for the entire area of Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1998, the test site consists primarily of Elkton Series type soil (ref 2). The Elkton Series consist of very deep, slowly permeable, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in silty aeolin sediments and the underlying loamy alluvial and marine sediments. They are on upland and lowland flats and in depressions of the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

ERDC conducted a site-specific analysis in May of 2002 (ref 3). The results basically matched the soil survey mentioned above. Seventy percent of the samples taken were classified as silty loam. The majority (77 percent) of the soil samples had a measured water content between 15- and 30-percent with the water content decreasing slightly with depth.

For more details concerning the soil properties at the APG test site, go to http://aec.army.mil/usaec/technology/uxo-soils.pdf on the web to view the entire soils description report.

2.2.3 Test Areas

A description of the test site areas at APG is included in Table 2.

TABLE 2. TEST SITE AREAS

| Area | Description | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Calibration Grid | Contains 14 standard ordnance items buried in six positions at various angles and depths to allow demonstrator to calibrate their equipment. | | | |
| Blind Test Grid Contains 400 grid cells in a 0.2-hectare (0.5 acre) site. The center of grid cell contains ordnance, clutter or nothing. | | | | |

SECTION 3. FIELD DATA

3.1 DATE OF FIELD ACTIVITIES (29 TO 30 April 2003)

3.2 AREAS TESTED/NUMBER OF HOURS

Areas tested and total number of hours operated at each site are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3. AREAS TESTED AND NUMBER OF HOURS

| Area | Number of Hours |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Calibration Lanes | 3.5 |
| Blind Test Grid | 3.65 |

3.3 TEST CONDITIONS

3.3.1 Weather Conditions

An ATC weather station located approximately 2 miles west of the test site was used to record average temperature and precipitation on an hourly basis for each day of operation. The temperatures listed in Table 4 represent the average temperature during field operations from 0700 through 1700 hours while the precipitation data represents a daily total amount of rainfall. Hourly weather logs used to generate this summary are provided in Appendix B.

TABLE 4. TEMPERATURE/PRECIPITATION DATA SUMMARY

| Date, 03 | Average Temperature, °F | Total Daily Precipitation, in. |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 29 April | 66.65 | 0.00 |
| 30 April | 66.81 | 0.00 |

3.3.2 Field Conditions

Geophex surveyed the blind test grid with the handheld sensor on 29 and 30 April 2003. The blind grid area was muddy due to prior rain events before testing.

3.3.3 Soil Moisture

The soil moisture logs are included in Appendix C. Three soil probes were placed at various locations of the site to capture soil moisture data: open field, open field lowland (wet) and open field scenario 1 wooded area. Measurements were collected in percent moisture and were taken twice daily (morning and afternoon) from five different soil layers (0 to 6 in., 6 to 12 in., 12 to 24 in., 24 to 36 in. and 36 to 48 in.) from each probe.

The soil moisture data collected are summarized in Table 5. The average moisture content was calculated by averaging the morning and afternoon measurements for each layer of each probe for the duration of the field operations in the Blind Grid.

TABLE 5. SOIL MOISTURE DATA SUMMARY

| Layer, in. | Average Moisture Content, % | Standard Deviation, % |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Open Field Pr | robe |
| 0 to 6 | 8.85 | 6.87 |
| 6 to 12 | 0.63 | 0.77 |
| 12 to 24 | 20.98 | 8.18 |
| 24 to 36 | 28.78 | 11.09 |
| 36 to 48 | 41.40 | 16.31 |

3.4 FIELD ACTIVITIES

3.4.1 Setup/Mobilization

These activities included initial mobilization and daily equipment preparation and breakdown. The two-person crew took 20 minutes to perform the initial setup and mobilization. Daily equipment preparation took 35 minutes while end of day equipment breakdown lasted 10 minutes. On 29 April 2003 daily set up was performed for preparation to utilize the calibration lanes. Therefore, the 20 minute setup time is reflected in the calibration time stated in Section 3.4.2. Daily start/stop activities totaled 25 minutes for the blind grid.

3.4.2 Calibration

The demonstrator spent 3 hours and 31 minutes in the calibration lanes on 29 April 2003. No other calibration activities were conducted while operating in the blind grid.

3.4.3 **Downtime Occasions**

Occasions of downtime are grouped into five categories: equipment/data checks or equipment maintenance, equipment failure and repair, weather, Demonstration Site issues, or breaks/lunch. All downtime is included for the purposes of calculating labor costs (section 5) except for downtime due to Demonstration Site issues. Demonstration Site issues, while noted in the Daily Log, are considered non-chargeable downtime for the purposes of calculating labor costs and are not discussed. Breaks and lunches are not discussed either.

- **3.4.3.1** Equipment/data checks, maintenance. Equipment/data checks and maintenance activities accounted for 45 minutes of site usage time. These activities included changing out batteries and routine data checks to ensure data were being properly recorded/collected.
- **3.4.3.2** Equipment failure or repair. No equipment or failure incidents occurred while operating in the blind grid.
- 3.4.3.3 Weather. No delays occurred due to weather.

3.4.4 Data Collection

The demonstrator spent 2 hours and 29 minutes collecting data in the blind grid. This time excludes break/lunches and downtimes described in section 3.4.3.

3.4.5 **Demobilization**

The demobilization time for the handheld sensor took 10 minutes. It was just a matter of walking to the van to and putting it away.

3.5 PROCESSING TIME

Geophex submitted the raw data from demonstration activities on the last day of the demonstration, as required. The scoring submission data was also provided within the required 30-day timeframe.

3.6 DEMONSTRATOR'S FIELD PERSONNEL

Supervisor: Bill SanFilipo, Geophysicist

Data Analysist: Mike Shipman, Software Engineer

Field Survey: Todd Majors, Geoscientist

3.7 DEMONSTRATOR'S FIELD SURVEYING METHOD

Geophex started surveying the blind test grid in the northeast portion and surveyed in an east/west direction. One lane was surveyed and then the demonstrator returned to the beginning of the next lane (example: 1A, 1B, 1C then 2A, 2B, 2C) until completion.

3.8 SUMMARY OF DAILY LOGS

No significant events occurred during the demonstration. Appendix D contains a detailed description of field operations.

SECTION 4. TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS

4.1 ROC CURVES USING ALL ORDNANCE CATEGORIES

Figure 2 shows the probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective probability of false positive. Figure 3 shows both probabilities plotted against their respective probability of background alarm. Both figures use horizontal lines to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at two demonstrator-specified points: at the system noise level for the response stage, representing the point below which targets are not considered detectable, and at the demonstrator's recommended threshold level for the discrimination stage, defining the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination. Note that all points have been rounded to protect the ground truth.

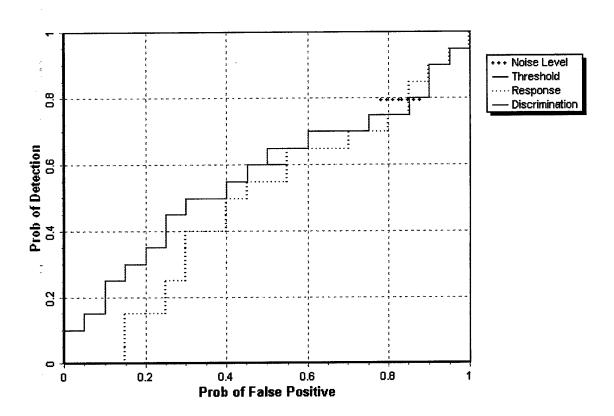


Figure 2. Blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probability of false positive over all ordnance categories combined.

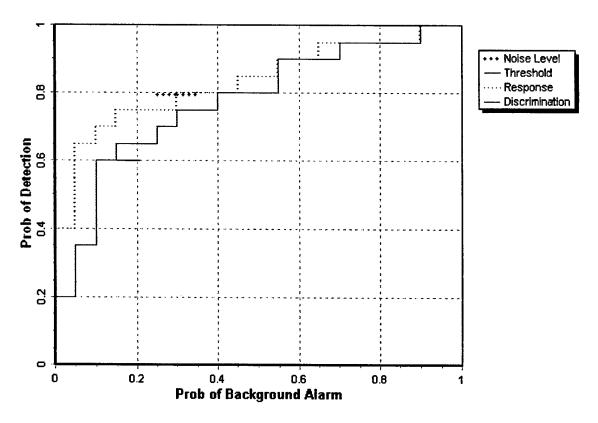


Figure 3. Blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probability of background alarm over all ordnance categories combined.

4.2 ROC CURVES USING ORDNANCE LARGER THAN 20 MM

Figure 4 shows the probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective probability of false positive when only targets larger than 20-mm are scored. Figure 5 shows both probabilities plotted against their respective probability of background alarm. Both figures use horizontal lines to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at two demonstrator-specified points: at the system noise level for the response stage, representing the point below which targets are not considered detectable, and at the demonstrator's recommended threshold level for the discrimination stage, defining the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination. Note that all points have been rounded to protect the ground truth.

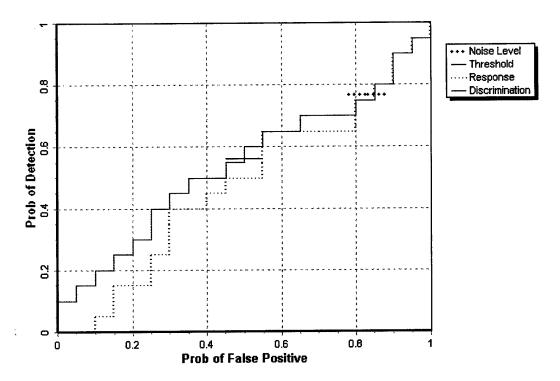


Figure 4. Blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probability of false positive for all ordnance larger than 20 mm.

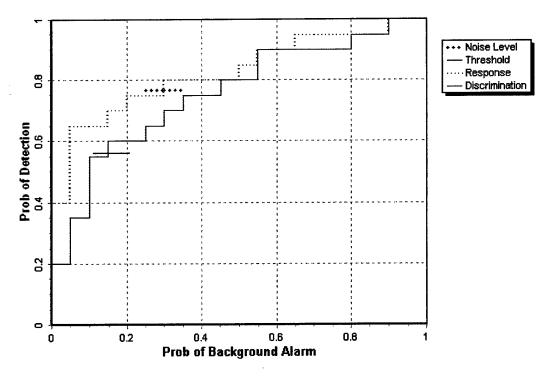


Figure 5. Blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probabilities of background alarm for all ordnance larger than 20 mm.

4.3 PERFORMANCE SUMMARIES

Results for the Blind Grid test broken out by size, depth and nonstandard ordnance are presented in Table 6. (For cost results, see section 5.) Results by size and depth include both standard and nonstandard ordnance. The results by size show how well the demonstrator did at detecting/discriminating ordnance of a certain caliber range. (See Appendix A for size definitions.) The results are relative to the number of ordnances emplaced. Depth is measured from the closest point of anomaly to the ground surface.

The RESPONSE STAGE results are derived from the list of anomalies above the demonstrator-provided noise level. The results for the DISCRIMINATION STAGE are derived from the demonstrator's recommended threshold for optimizing UXO field cleanup by minimizing false digs and maximizing ordnance recovery. The lower 90 percent confidence limit on probability of detection and probability of false positive was calculated assuming that the number of detections and false positives are binomially distributed random variables. All results in Table 6 have been rounded to protect the ground truth. However, lower confidence limits were calculated using actual results.

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF BLIND GRID RESULTS

| | | | 10 -10.1.1 | | By Size | |] | By Depth, | m |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|------|
| Metric | Overall | Standard | Non-Standard | Small | Medium | Large | < 0.3 | 0.3 to <1 | >= 1 |
| | | | RESPONSE S | TAGE | | | | | |
| P_d | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.65 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.40 |
| P _d Low 90% Conf | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.62 | 0.82 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.95 | 0.51 | 0.19 |
| P_{fp} | 0.85 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.85 | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| P _{fp} Low 90% Conf | 0.77 | - | 40 | - | - | - | 0.76 | 0.68 | 0.63 |
| P _{ba} | 0.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1 | DISCRIMINATIO | ON STA | GE | · | | | |
| P_d | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.55 | 0.30 | 0.85 | 0.45 | 0.10 |
| P _d Low 90% Conf | 0.53 | 0.46 | 0.54 | 0.61 | 0.42 | 0.12 | 0.74 | 0.33 | 0.01 |
| P_{fp} | 0.50 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| P _{fp} Low 90% Conf | 0.43 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.25 |
| P_{ba} | 0.15 | - | - | _ | - | - | - | - | - |

Response Stage Noise Level: 10.00

Recommended Discrimination Stage Threshold: 5.00

Note: The response stage noise level and recommended discrimination stage threshold values are provided by the demonstrator.

4.4 EFFICIENCY, REJECTION RATES, AND TYPE CLASSIFICATION

Efficiency and rejection rates are calculated to quantify the discrimination ability at specific points of interest on the ROC curve: (1) at the point where no decrease in P_d is suffered (i.e., the efficiency is by definition equal to one) and (2) at the operator selected threshold. These values are reported in Table 7.

TABLE 7. EFFICIENCY AND REJECTION RATES

| | Efficiency (E) | False Positive Rejection Rate | Background Alarm Rejection Rate |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| At Operating Point | 0.76 | 0.40 | 0.47 |
| With No Loss of Pd | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 |

At the demonstrator's recommended setting, the ordnance items that were detected and correctly discriminated were further scored on whether their correct type could be identified (table 8). Correct type examples include "20-mm projectile, 105 HEAT Projectile, and 2.75-in. Rocket". A list of the standard type declaration required for each ordnance item was provided to demonstrators prior to testing. For example, the standard type for the three example items are 20mmP, 105H, and 2.75in, respectively.

TABLE 8. CORRECT TYPE CLASSIFICATION
OF TARGETS CORRECTLY
DISCRIMINATED AS UXO

| Size | % Correct |
|---------|-----------|
| Small | 63.3 |
| Medium | 41.2 |
| Large | 0.0 |
| Overall | 52.0 |

4.5 LOCATION ACCURACY

The mean location error and standard deviations appear in Table 9. These calculations are based on average missed depth for ordnance correctly identified in the discrimination stage. Depths are measured from the closest point of the ordnance to the surface. For the blind grid, only depth errors are calculated, since (x, y) positions are known to be the centers of each grid square.

TABLE 9. MEAN LOCATION ERROR AND STANDARD DEVIATION (M)

| | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|-------|------|--------------------|
| Depth | 0.02 | 0.21 |

SECTION 5. ON-SITE LABOR COSTS

A standardized estimate for labor costs associated with this effort was calculated as follows: the first person at the test site was designated "supervisor", the second person was designated "data analyst", and the third and following personnel were considered "field support". Standardized hourly labor rates were charged by title: supervisor at \$95.00/hour, data analyst at \$57.00/hour, and field support at \$28.50/hour.

Government representatives monitored on-site activity. All on site activities were grouped into one of ten categories: initial setup/mobilization, daily setup/stop, calibration, collecting data, downtime due to break/lunch, downtime due to equipment failure, downtime due to equipment/data checks or maintenance, downtime due to weather, downtime due to demonstration site issue, or demobilization. See Appendix D for the daily activity log. See section 3.4 for a summary of field activities.

The standardized cost estimate associated with the labor needed to perform the field activities is presented in Table 10. Note that calibration time includes time spent in the Calibration Lanes as well as field calibrations. "Site survey time" includes daily setup/stop time, collecting data, breaks/lunch, downtime due to equipment/data checks or maintenance, downtime due to failure, and downtime due to weather.

TABLE 10. ON-SITE LABOR COSTS

| | No. People | Hourly Wage | Hours | Cost |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------|----------|
| | | NITIAL SETUP | | |
| Supervisor | 1 | \$95.00 | 0.33 | \$31.35 |
| Data Analyst | 1 | 57.00 | 0.33 | \$18.81 |
| Field Support | 1 | 28.50 | 0.33 | \$9.41 |
| SubTotal | | | | \$59.57 |
| | (| CALIBRATION | | |
| Supervisor | 1 | \$95.00 | 3.5 | \$332.50 |
| Data Analyst | 1 | 57.00 | 3.5 | \$199.50 |
| Field Support | 1 | 28.50 | 3.5 | \$99.75 |
| SubTotal | | | | \$631.75 |
| | | SITE SURVEY | | |
| Supervisor | 1 | \$95.00 | 3.65 | \$346.75 |
| Data Analyst | 1 | 57.00 | 3.65 | \$208.05 |
| Field Support | 1 | 28.50 | 3.65 | \$104.03 |
| SubTotal | | | | \$658.83 |

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 10 (CONT'D)

| | No. People | Hourly Wage | Hours | Cost |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|
| | DE | MOBILIZATION | | |
| Supervisor | 1 | \$95.00 | 0.16 | \$15.20 |
| Data Analyst | 1 | 57.00 | 0.16 | \$9.12 |
| Field Support | 1 | 28.50 | 0.16 | \$4.56 |
| SubTotal | | | | \$28.88 |
| TOTAL | | | | \$1,379.03 |

Notes: Calibration time includes time spent in the Calibration Lanes as well as calibration before each data run.

Site Survey time includes daily setup/stop time, collecting data, breaks/lunch, downtime due to system maintenance, failure, and weather.

SECTION 6. COMPARISON OF RESULTS TO DATE

No comparisons to date.

SECTION 7. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Anomaly: Location of a system response deemed to warrant further investigation by the demonstrator for consideration as an emplaced ordnance item.

Detection: An anomaly location that is within R_{halo} of an emplaced ordnance item.

Emplaced Ordnance: An ordnance item buried by the government at a specified location in the test site.

Emplaced Clutter: A clutter item (i.e., non-ordnance item) buried by the government at a specified location in the test site.

 R_{halo} : A pre-determined radius about the periphery of an emplaced item (clutter or ordnance) within which a location identified by the demonstrator as being of interest is considered to be a response from that item. If multiple declarations lie within R_{halo} of any item (clutter or ordnance), the declaration with the highest signal output within the R_{halo} will be utilized. For the purpose of this program, a circular halo 0.5 meters in radius will be placed around the center of the object for all clutter and ordnance items less than 0.6 meters in length. When ordnance items are longer than 0.6 meters, the halo becomes an ellipse where the minor axis remains 1 meter and the major axis is equal to the length of the ordnance plus 1 meter.

Small Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance less than or equal to 40 mm (includes 20-mm projectile, 40-mm projectile, submunitions BLU-26, BLU-63, and M42).

Medium Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance greater than 40-mm and less than or equal to 81-mm (includes 57-mm projectile, 60-mm mortar, 2.75 in. Rocket, MK118 Rockeye, 81-mm mortar).

Large Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance greater than 81-mm (includes 105-mm HEAT, 105-mm projectile, 155-mm projectile, 500 pound bomb).

Shallow: Items buried less than 0.3 meters below ground surface.

Medium: Items buried greater than or equal to 0.3 meters and less than 1 meter below ground surface.

Deep: Items buried greater than or equal to 1 meter below ground surface.

Response Stage Noise Level: The level that represents the point below which anomalies are not considered detectable. Demonstrators are required to provide the recommended noise level for the Blind Grid Test area.

Discrimination Stage Threshold: The demonstrator selected threshold level that they believe provides optimum performance of the system by retaining all detectable ordnance and rejecting the maximum amount of clutter. This level defines the subset of anomalies the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination.

Binomially Distributed Random Variable: A random variable of the type which has only two possible outcomes, say success and failure, is repeated for n independent trials with the probability p of success and the probability 1-p of failure being the same for each trial. The number of successes x observed in the n trials is an estimate of p and is considered to be a binomially distributed random variable.

RESPONSE AND DISCRIMINATION STAGE DATA

The scoring of the demonstrator's performance is conducted in two stages. These two stages are termed the RESPONSE STAGE and DISCRIMINATION STAGE. For both stages, the probability of detection (P_d) and the false alarms are reported as receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. False alarms are divided into those anomalies that correspond to emplaced clutter items, measuring the probability of false positive (P_{fp}) and those that do not correspond to any known item, termed background alarms.

The RESPONSE STAGE scoring evaluates the ability of the system to detect emplaced targets without regard to ability to discriminate ordnance from other anomalies. For the RESPONSE STAGE, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with the location and signal strength of all anomalies that the demonstrator has deemed sufficient to warrant further investigation and/or processing as potential emplaced ordnance items. This list is generated with minimal processing (e.g., this list will include all signals above the system noise threshold). As such, it represents the most inclusive list of anomalies.

The DISCRIMINATION STAGE evaluates the demonstrator's ability to correctly identify ordnance as such, and to reject clutter. For the same locations as in the RESPONSE STAGE anomaly list, the DISCRIMINATION STAGE list contains the output of the algorithms applied in the discrimination-stage processing. This list is prioritized based on the demonstrator's determination that an anomaly location is likely to contain ordnance. Thus, higher output values are indicative of higher confidence that an ordnance item is present at the specified location. For electronic signal processing, priority ranking is based on algorithm output. For other systems, priority ranking is based on human judgment. The demonstrator also selects the threshold that the demonstrator believes will provide "optimum" system performance, (i.e., that retains all the detected ordnance and rejects the maximum amount of clutter).

Note: The two lists provided by the demonstrator contain identical numbers of potential target locations. They differ only in the priority ranking of the declarations.

RESPONSE STAGE DEFINITIONS

Response Stage Probability of Detection (P_d^{res}) : $P_d^{res} = (No. of response-stage detections)/(No. of emplaced ordnance in the test site).$

Response Stage False Positive (fp^{res}): An anomaly location that is within R_{halo} of an emplaced clutter item.

Response Stage Probability of False Positive (P_{fp}^{res}) : $P_{fp}^{res} = (No. of response-stage false positives)/(No. of emplaced clutter items).$

Response Stage Background Alarm (ba^{res}): An anomaly in a blind grid cell that contains neither emplaced ordnance nor an emplaced clutter item. An anomaly location in the open field or scenarios that is outside R_{halo} of any emplaced ordnance or emplaced clutter item.

Response Stage Probability of Background Alarm (P_{ba}^{res}): Blind Grid only: P_{ba}^{res} = (No. of response-stage background alarms)/(No. of empty grid locations).

Response Stage Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{res}): Open Field only: BAR^{res} = (No. of response-stage background alarms)/(arbitrary constant).

Note that the quantities P_d^{res} , P_{fp}^{res} , P_{ba}^{res} , and BAR^{res} are functions of t^{res} , the threshold applied to the response-stage signal strength. These quantities can therefore be written as $P_d^{res}(t^{res})$, $P_{fp}^{res}(t^{res})$, $P_{ba}^{res}(t^{res})$, and $BAR^{res}(t^{res})$.

DISCRIMINATION STAGE DEFINITIONS

Discrimination: The application of a signal processing algorithm or human judgment to response-stage data that discriminates ordnance from clutter. Discrimination should identify anomalies that the demonstrator has high confidence correspond to ordnance, as well as those that the demonstrator has high confidence correspond to nonordnance or background returns. The former should be ranked with highest priority and the latter with lowest.

Discrimination Stage Probability of Detection (P_d^{disc}) : $P_d^{disc} = (No. of discrimination-stage detections)/(No. of emplaced ordnance in the test site).$

Discrimination Stage False Positive (fp^{disc}): An anomaly location that is within R_{halo} of an emplaced clutter item.

Discrimination Stage Probability of False Positive (P_{fp}^{disc}): P_{fp}^{disc} = (No. of discrimination stage false positives)/(No. of emplaced clutter items).

Discrimination Stage Background Alarm (ba^{disc}): An anomaly in a blind grid cell that contains neither emplaced ordnance nor an emplaced clutter item. An anomaly location in the open field or scenarios that is outside R_{halo} of any emplaced ordnance or emplaced clutter item.

Discrimination Stage Probability of Background Alarm (P_{ba}^{disc}): $P_{ba}^{disc} =$ (No. of discrimination-stage background alarms)/(No. of empty grid locations).

Discrimination Stage Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{disc}): BAR^{disc} = (No. of discrimination-stage background alarms)/(arbitrary constant).

Note that the quantities P_d^{disc} , P_{fp}^{disc} , P_{ba}^{disc} , and BAR^{disc} are functions of t^{disc} , the threshold applied to the discrimination-stage signal strength. These quantities can therefore be written as $P_d^{disc}(t^{disc})$, $P_{fp}^{disc}(t^{disc})$, $P_{ba}^{disc}(t^{disc})$, and BAR^{disc}(t^{disc}).

RECEIVER-OPERATING CHARACERISTIC (ROC) CURVES

ROC curves at both the response and discrimination stages can be constructed based on the above definitions. The ROC curves plot the relationship between P_d vs. P_{fp} and P_d vs. BAR or P_{ba} as the threshold applied to the signal strength is varied from its minimum (t_{min}) to its maximum (t_{max}) value. Figure 1 shows how P_d vs. P_{fp} and P_d vs. BAR are combined into ROC curves. Note that the "res" and "disc" superscripts have been suppressed from all the variables for clarity.

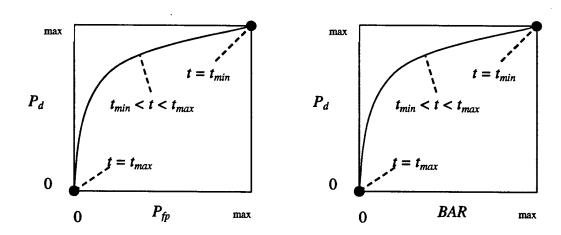


Figure A-1. ROC curves for open-field testing. Each curve applies to both the response and discrimination stages.

¹Strictly speaking, ROC curves plot the P_d vs. P_{ba} over a pre-determined and fixed number of detection opportunities (some of the opportunities are located over ordnance and others are located over clutter or blank spots). In an open field scenario, each system suppresses its signal strength reports until some bare-minimum signal response is received by the system. Consequently, the open field ROC curves do not have information from low signal-output locations, and, furthermore, different contractors report their signals over a different set of locations on the ground. These ROC curves are thus not true to the strict definition of ROC curves as defined in textbooks on detection theory. Note, however, that the ROC curves obtained in the Blind Grid Test sites are true ROC curves.

METRICS TO CHARACTERIZE THE DISCRIMINATION STAGE

The demonstrator is also scored on efficiency and rejection ratio, which measure the effectiveness of the discrimination stage processing. The goal of discrimination is to retain the greatest number of ordnance detections from the anomaly list, while rejecting the maximum number of anomalies arising from nonordnance items. The efficiency measures the amount of detected ordnance retained by the discrimination, while the rejection ratio measures the fraction of false alarms rejected. Both measures are defined relative to the entire response list, i.e., the maximum ordnance detectable by the sensor and its accompanying false positive rate or background alarm rate.

Efficiency (E): $E = P_d^{disc}(t^{disc})/P_d^{res}(t_{min}^{res})$; Measures (at a threshold of interest), the degree to which the maximum theoretical detection performance of the sensor system (as determined by the response stage tmin) is preserved after application of discrimination techniques. Efficiency is a number between 0 and 1. An efficiency of 1 implies that all of the ordnance initially detected in the response stage was retained at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage, t^{disc} .

False Positive Rejection Rate (R_{fp}) : $R_{fp} = 1 - [P_{fp}^{disc}(t^{disc})/P_{fp}^{res}(t_{min}^{res})]$; Measures (at a threshold of interest), the degree to which the sensor system's false positive performance is improved over the maximum false positive performance (as determined by the response stage tmin). The rejection rate is a number between 0 and 1. A rejection rate of 1 implies that all emplaced clutter initially detected in the response stage were correctly rejected at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage.

Background Alarm Rejection Rate (Rba):

$$\begin{array}{l} BLIND\ GRID\colon\ R_{ba}=1\ \hbox{-}\ [P_{ba}^{\ disc}(t^{disc})/P_{ba}^{\ res}(t_{min}^{\ res})]\\ OPEN\ FIELD\colon\ R_{ba}=1\ \hbox{-}\ [BAR^{\ disc}(t^{\ disc})/BAR^{\ res}(t_{min}^{\ res})]) \end{array}$$

Measures the degree to which the discrimination stage correctly rejects background alarms initially detected in the response stage. The rejection rate is a number between 0 and 1. A rejection rate of 1 implies that all background alarms initially detected in the response stage were rejected at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage.

APPENDIX B. DAILY WEATHER LOGS

TABLE B-1. WEATHER LOG

| Weather Data from Phillips Airfield | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Average | Maximum | Minimum | | | | | | |
| | Time, | Temperature, | Temperature, | Temperature, | RH, | Precipitation, | | | | |
| Date | EDST | °F Í | °F | ·°F | % | in. | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 8.47 | 9.04 | 7.909 | 89.30 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 01:00 | 8.09 | 8.84 | 7.31 | 90.40 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 02:00 | 7.677 | 8.31 | 6.643 | 93.40 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 03:00 | 6.44 | 7.443 | 5.646 | 96.90 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 04:00 | 5.945 | 6.582 | 5.458 | 97.60 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 5.579 | 6.326 | 5.126 | 97.20 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 5.951 | 6.792 | 5.459 | 96.90 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 9.49 | 12.11 | 6.659 | 92.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 13.93 | 15.89 | 11.98 | 72.80 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 18.21 | 20.13 | 15.82 | 50.67 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 21.49 | 22.64 | 19.73 | 35.86 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | | 22.62 | 23.49 | 22.03 | 29.48 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 12:00 | 23.52 | 23.88 | 23.02 | 26.76 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 13:00 | 23.96 | 24.47 | 23.34 | 29.50 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 14:00 | 24.28 | 24.67 | 23.87 | 29.06 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 15:00 | 24.41 | 24.79 | 24.06 | 30.15 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 16:00 | 24.5 | 24.79 | 24.19 | 31.95 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 17:00 | 24.22 | 24.79 | 23.73 | 33.33 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 18:00 | 23.15 | 23.86 | 22.27 | 37.22 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 19:00 | 21.59 | 22.47 | 20.55 | 42.97 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 20:00 | 18.7 | 20.75 | 17.37 | 56.01 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 21:00 | 16.97 | 17.44 | 16.59 | 67.01 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 22:00 | 16.39 | 17.12 | 15.80 | 69.33 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 28-Apr-03 | 23:00 | 15.6 | 15.93 | 15.13 | 79.05 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | | 15.51 | 16.00 | 15.00 | 86.20 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 1:00 | 15.27 | 16.00 | 14.67 | 89.30 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 02:00 | 14.85 | 15.60 | 13.80 | 89.30 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 03:00 | 13.84 | 14.87 | 12.94 | 93.40 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | | 12.63 | 13.47 | 11.76 | 98.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | | 11.22 | 11.89 | 10.16 | 99.70 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | | 10.69 | 11.29 | 10.22 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | | 12.72 | 15.29 | 10.63 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 08:00 | 16.15 | 17.87 | 14.69 | 92.80 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 09:00 | 19.52 | 21.58 | 17.73 | 72.73 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | | 22.5 | 24.36 | 21.24 | 60.76 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 11:00 | 23.95 | 25.61 | 21.54 | 39.87 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 12:00 | 20.03 | 21.54 | 18.49 | 59.31 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 13:00 | 18.86 | 20.17 | 18.16 | 73.89 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 14:00 | 21.44 | 22.56 | 20.10 | 68.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 15:00 | 22.26 | 23.54 | 21.48 | 64.28 | 0.00 | | | | |

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

| Weather Data from Phillips Airfield | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Average | Maximum | Minimum | | | | | | | | |
| | Time, | Temperature, | Temperature, | Temperature, | RH, | Precipitation, | | | | | | |
| Date | EDST | °F | °F | °F | % | in. | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 16:00 | 23.64 | 24.34 | 23.14 | 56.98 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 17:00 | 23.91 | 24.53 | 23.20 | 55.76 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 18:00 | 23.76 | 24.20 | 23.20 | 47.62 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 19:00 | 22.51 | 23.47 | 21.22 | 46.01 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 20:00 | 19.91 | 21.48 | 17.50 | 55.89 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 21:00 | 16.77 | 17.84 | 15.06 | 70.18 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 22:00 | 14.57 | 15.46 | 13.34 | 79.09 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 29-Apr-03 | 23:00 | 13.04 | 13.60 | 12.07 | 89.10 | 0.00 | | | | | | |

APPENDIX C. SOIL MOISTURE

Geophex Soil Moisture Logs (28 and 29 April 2003)

Date:

28 April 2003

Times:

0935 hrs (AM) , 1605 hrs (PM)

| Probe Location: | Layer, in. | AM Reading, % | PM Reading, % |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Wet Area | 0 to 6 | 77.8 | 78.2 |
| | 6 to 12 | 65.9 | 66.8 |
| | 12 to 24 | 73.1 | 77.1 |
| | 24 to 36 | 61.9 | 62.1 |
| | 36 to 48 | 52.3 | 51.2 |
| Wooded Area | 0 to 6 | NO READINGS! SUBMERGED PROBE. | |
| | 6 to 12 | | |
| | 12 to 24 | | |
| | 24 to 36 | | |
| | 36 to 48 | | |
| Open Area | 0 to 6 | 15.8 | 16.2 |
| | 6 to 12 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| | 12 to 24 | 22.7 | 22.9 |
| | 24 to 36 | 30.2 | 29.9 |
| | 36 to 48 | 42.8 | 43.1 |

Date:

29 April 2003

Time:

0920 hrs (AM), 1605 (PM)

| TRITE. | 0920 1113 | (AIVI), 1003 (1 IVI) | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Probe Location: | Layer, in. | AM Reading, % | PM Reading, % |
| Wet Area | 0 to 6 | 78.4 | 77.2 |
| | 6 to 12 | 64.2 | 65.8 |
| | 12 to 24 | 73.8 | 74.1 |
| | 24 to 36 | 62.9 | 60.3 |
| | 36 to 48 | 51.1 | 50.9 |
| Wooded Area | 0 to 6 | 84.3 | 84.9 |
| | 6 to 12 | 64.8 | 64.9 |
| | 12 to 24 | 62.9 | 63.4 |
| | 24 to 36 | 88.3 | 87.9 |
| | 36 to 48 | 48.3 | 48.7 |
| Open Area | 0 to 6 | 13.1 | 16.2 |
| | 6 to 12 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| | 12 to 24 | 21.9 | 22.9 |
| | 24 to 36 | 29.0 | 29.5 |
| | 36 to 48 | 41.9 | 42.7 |

APPENDIX D. DAILY LOGS

| | ģ | | Status | Status | | | | | Track | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|---|---|----------|--------------|----------|---------------------|---------|
| | ō | | Start | Stop | Duration, | : | Operational Status - Track | Track | Method=Other | | | |
| Date | People | Area Tested | Time | Time | min | Operational Status | Comments | Method | Explain | Pattern | Field Conditions | ditions |
| TEAM 1 | | CART | | | | | | | | | _ | |
| 4/28/2003 | - | CALIBRATION LANES | 845 | 1220 | 215 | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | SET UP/ MOBILIZATION | Y Y | NA | NA | | MUDDY |
| 4/28/2003 | - | CALIBRATION LANES | 1220 | 1408 | 108 | COLLECT DATA | COLLECT DATA | GPS | NA | LINEAR | SUNNY | MUDDY |
| 4/28/2003 | - | CALIBRATION LANES | 1408 | 1428 | 20 | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP CHANGE BATTERY MAIN/CHECK | CHANGE BATTERY | NA | NA | N N | | МОББҰ |
| 4/28/2003 | - | CALIBRATION LANES | 1428 | 1520 | 48 | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | DOWNLOADING DATA | NA | NA | A A | SUNNY | MUDDY |
| 4/28/2003 | - | BLIND TEST GRID | 1520 | 1631 | 7.1 | COLLECT DATA | COLLECT DATA | SdĐ | NA | LINEAR | | MUDDY |
| 4/28/2003 | - | BLIND TEST GRID | 1631 | 1650 | 19 | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP CHANGE BATTERY MAIN/CHECK | CHANGE BATTERY | NA | NA | A A | | MUDDY |
| 4/28/2003 | - | BLIND TEST GRID | 1650 | 1905 | 135 | COLLECT DATA | COLLECT DATA | GPS | NA | LINEAR | | МОББУ |
| 4/28/2003 | - | BLIND TEST GRID | 1905 | 1915 | 10 | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | END OF DAILY OPERATIONS/ EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN | A V | A | A | SUNNY | мирру |
| 4/29/2003 | - | BLIND TEST GRID | 800 | 006 | 09 | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | SET UP/ MOBILIZATION | NA | NA | N A | ССООБУМОБВУ | МОББУ |
| 4/29/2003 | - | BLIND TEST GRID | 006 | 1045 | 105 | COLLECT DATA | COLLECT DATA | GPS | NA | LINEAR | LINEAR CLOUDY MUDDY | МОББУ |
| 4/29/2003 | - | BLIND TEST GRID | 1045 | 1103 | 18 | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIPICHANGE BATTERY MAIN/CHECK | CHANGE BATTERY | NA | NA | N A | СГОПБУМИББУ | MUDDY |
| 4/29/2003 | 1 | BLIND TEST GRID | 1103 | 1357 | 174 | COLLECT DATA | COLLECT DATA | GPS | Ψ. | LINEAR | LINEARICLOUDYMUDDY | МОББУ |
| 4/29/2003 | - | OPEN FIELD | 1357 | 1415 | 18 | SETUP/DAILY START/STOP/CALIBRATION | SET UP CONES | NA | NA | Ϋ́ | СГОПБУМИББУ | МОББҮ |
| 4/29/2003 | ļ | OPEN FIELD | 1415 | 1610 | 115 | COLLECT DATA | COLLECT DATA | GPS | ΝA | LINEAR | LINEAR CLOUDY MUDDY | MUDDY |
| 4/29/2003 | - | OPEN FIELD | 1610 | 1650 | 40 | BREAK/LUNCH | BREAK/LUNCH | ¥ | Ϋ́ | ¥ | CLOUDYMUDDY | MUDDY |
| 4/29/2003 | - | OPEN FIELD | 1650 | 1855 | 125 | COLLECT DATA | | GPS | Ϋ́ | LINEAR | NEAR CLOUDY MUDDY | MUDDY |
| 4/29/2003 | - | OPEN FIELD | 1855 | 1915 | 50 | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | DOWNLOADING DATA | ĕ | NA V | A A | СГОПБУМИБВУ | МОВВУ |

| | ဋ | DΥ | DΥ | Δ | DΥ | Δ | DΥ | DΥ | DΥ | Δ | DΥ | DΥ | DΥ | DΥ | DΥ | DΥ | DΥ | Δ | Δ | Δ | DΥ | Δ |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | nditio | MUE | MUD | MUD | MUE | | МИРРУ | MUDDY | Мирар | MUDDY | МОБРУ | MUDDY | МОББУ | MUDDY | anw. | MUD | anw | MUD | anw | MUD | MUD | MUD |
| | Field Conditions | сголру мирру | сгопру мирру | INEAR CLOUDY MUDDY | CLOUDY MUDDY | CLOUDY | SUNNY | | | | ANNOS | SUNNY | ANNOS | ANNOS | сгопру мирру | LINEAR CLOUDY MUDDY | сгопру мирру | LINEAR CLOUDY MUDDY | сгопру мирру | даапы дапото | сгопру мирру | сгопру мирру |
| | Pattern | NA | NA | LINEAR | N A | NA | NA | LINEAR | NA | LINEAR | NA | LINEAR | NA | LINEAR | NA | LINEAR | AN V | LINEAR | A A | LINEAR | AN | NA |
| | Track Method=Other Explain | NA | NA | AN | NA | NA | NA | NA | ΝΑ | NA | NA | NA | NA | ΑN | NA | NA | ΑN | ΑN | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Track Method | NA | VΑ | GPS | A A | NA | ٧N | GPS | AN A | Sd5 | NA | GPS | NA | GPS | NA | GPS | A A | GPS | ΑN | GPS | AN | AN |
| | Operational Status - Comments | END OF DAILY OPERATIONS/ EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN | SET UP/ MOBILIZATION | COLLECT DATA | CHECK DATA | BREAK/LUNCH | SET UP/ MOBILIZATION | COLLECT DATA | CHANGE BATTERY | COLLECT DATA | SET UP CONES | COLLECT DATA | DOWNLOADING DATA | COLLECT DATA | SET UP/ MOBILIZATION | COLLECT DATA | DOWNLOADING DATA | COLLECT DATA | DOWNLOADING DATA | COLLECT DATA | DOWNLOADING DATA | CHECK DATA |
| | Operational Status | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | BREAK/LUNCH | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | COLLECT DATA | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | COLLECT DATA | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK |
| | Duration, min | 15 | 45 | 189 | 31 | 40 | 158 | 49 | 22 | 47 | 44 | 75 | 11 | 41 | 119 | 41 | 41 | 124 | 45 | 20 | 40 | 20 |
| | Status Stop Time | 1930 | 845 | 1150 | 1225 | 1305 | 1041 | 1130 | 1152 | 1239 | 1323 | 1438 | 1449 | 1530 | 954 | 1035 | 1116 | 1320 | 1405 | 1455 | 1535 | 1625 |
| • | Status Start Time | 1915 | 800 | 845 | 1150 | 1225 | 803 | 1041 | 1130 | 1152 | 1239 | 1323 | 1438 | 1449 | 755 | 954 | 1035 | 1116 | 1320 | 1405 | 1455 | 1535 |
| | Area Tested | | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD |
| | No. of People | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| | Date | 4/29/2003 | 4/30/2003 | 4/30/2003 | 4/30/2003 | 4/30/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/1/2003 | 5/2/2003 | 5/2/2003 | 5/2/2003 | 5/2/2003 | 5/2/2003 | 5/2/2003 | 5/2/2003 | 5/2/2003 |

| <u> </u> | SU | λQ | YQC | λQC | DY | λdc |)DY | Д | | λQC | ∑Q. | λOC | УΩС | λg | λαc | λ | YOC | Yac | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | nditio | MUL | MUE | MUE | MUDDY | MUE | MUL | MUL | | MUL | N N | M | MUL | MUL | MUE | Yadum . | MUL | MUE | |
| | Field Conditions | SUNNY MUDDY | AGGNW ANNOS | AGGNW ANNOS | | AGGNW ANNOS | YOOUNY MUDDY | SUNNY MUDDY | | SUNNY MUDDY | SUNNY MUDDY | LINEAR SUNNY MUDDY | SUNNY MUDDY | LINEAR SUNNY MUDDY | YOOUNY MUDDY | SUNNY | | SUNNY MUDDY | |
| | Pattern | ΑΝ | LINEAR | ΑN | LINEAR | NA | LINEAR | ¥Ν | | LINEAR | N A | LINEAR | ₹ | LINEAR | Ϋ́ | ¥ | LINEAR | ΝΑ | |
| Track Method=Other | Explain | NA | ¥ | N A | AN | NA | AN | N A | | NA | NA | ΑN | AN | ΝΑ | NA | AN | ΑN | ΝΑ | |
| Track | Method | NA | GPS | Ϋ́ | GPS | ΑN | GPS | ΑN | | GPS | AN | GPS | ¥ | GPS | ¥ | Ϋ́ | GPS | ΑN | |
| Onerational Status - | Comments | SET UP/ MOBILIZATION | COLLECT DATA | CHANGE BATTERY | COLLECT DATA | DOWNLOADING DATA | COLLECT DATA | SET UP/ | MOBILIZATION | COLLECT DATA | GPS SYSTEM NOT WORKING | COLLECT DATA | GPS SYSTEM NOT WORKING | COLLECT DATA | GPS SYSTEM NOT WORKING | BREAK/LUNCH | COLLECT DATA | DOWNLOADING | DAIA |
| | Operational Status | SETUP/DAILY START/ STOP/CALIBRATION | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO EQUIP MAIN/CHECK | COLLECT DATA | SETUP/DAILY START/ | STOP/CALIBRATION | COLLECT DATA | EQUIPMENT FAILURE | COLLECT DATA | EQUIPMENT FAILURE | COLLECT DATA | EQUIPMENT FAILURE | BREAK/LUNCH | COLLECT DATA | DOWNTIME DUE TO | I FOOLY MAIN/CHECK |
| noiteri C | min min | ည | 18 | 48 | 136 | 83 | 30 | 31 | | 02 | က | 10 | 49 | 23 | 40 | 53 | 22 | 8 | |
| Status | Time | 1245 | 1303 | 1351 | 1607 | 1640 | 1710 | 931 | | 1041 | 1044 | 1054 | 1143 | 1205 | 1245 | 1338 | 1400 | 1408 | |
| Status | Time | 1240 | 1245 | 1303 | 1351 | 1607 | 1640 | 900 | | 931 | 1041 | 1044 | 1054 | 1143 | 1205 | 1245 | 1338 | 1400 | |
| | Area Tested | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | OPEN FIELD | |
| ė, į | People | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | _ |
| | Date | 5/6/2003 | 5/6/2003 | 5/6/2003 | 5/6/2003 | 5/6/2003 | 5/6/2003 | 5/7/2003 | | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | 5/7/2003 | |

APPENDIX E. REFERENCES

- 1. Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Handbook, DTC Project No. 8-CO-160-000-473, Report No. ATC-8349, March 2002.
- 2. Aberdeen Proving Ground Soil Survey Report, October 1998.
- 3. Data Summary, UXO Standardized Test Site: APG Soils Description, May 2002.

APPENDIX F. ABBREVIATIONS

AEC = U.S. Army Environmental Center

APG = Aberdeen Proving Ground

ATC = U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center

CAD = computer-aided design

DGPS = differential Global Positioning System

ERDC = U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Engineering, Research and Development Center

ESTCP = Environmental Security Technology Certification Program

EQT = Army Environmental Quality Technology Program

GPR = ground-penetrating radar GPS = Global Positioning System

GX = Geosoft executable

HH = handheld MS = Microsoft

POC = point of contact PVC = polyvinyl chloride QC = quality control

ROC = receiver-operating characteristic

RTK = real time kinematic SAR = synthetic-aperture radar

SERDP = Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program

UXO = unexploded ordnance

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